WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1886.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE POWERS URGING GREECE TO KEEP THE PEACE.

Gladatone Said to Expect Defeat-A Sensation in Ireland-Attempt to Destroy a Church-Rioters Routed by

St. Phynashune, April 23.—The Journal de St. Petersbeurg says: "The powers have given their adherence to the proposals of Great Britain to take stringent collective steps to Induce Greece to disarm. Greeco,

if peaceful now, will acquire a claim on the powers hereafter."

Panis, April 33.—M. de Freyeinet an-PARIS, April 23,—M. de Freyeinet announced during a meeting of the cabinet yesterday that the government was participating in the endeavors of the powers to urze tirecce to keep the peace. It is understood that France will join the other powers in the issue of an ultimatum insisting on Greece abandoning her warlike preparations, but will refuse to join them in any naval demonstration intended to cosrce Greece.

CARDOTONE SAID TO EXPECT DEFEAT.

LONDON, April 21.—Mr. Gladstone is declared by his friends to be indifferent to the many criticisms upon his Irish bilis. He said privately the other day that he was sharing the common experience of men who invent new schemes of government. Such plans, he said are necessarily imperfect, and offer plenty of opportunity for criticism. It is only when the original proposal has been rejected that those who have wrought its defeat begin to perceive the difficulty of constructing something feasible in its place. From these and other occasional atterances of the promier it is inferred by some that he expects the defeat of his measures, but believes that they scust form the basis of whatever legislation on the subject is attempted by the next government. GLADSTONE SAID TO EXPECT DEPRAT.

A SENSATION IN IRBLAND. A SENSATION IN HISLAND.

GALWAT, April 23.—The trustees of the extensive Symes estates, near Westport, have offered to turn over the lands in fee to the tenants at sums equaling in the case of each holding twelve years rent, the property to be sold at the present poor law valuation. The offer has created a sensation in Ireland.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A CHURCH.

MADHID, April 23.—An attempt was made this morning to destroy the Church of San Luis in this city. An explosive was placed inside of one of the enormous hollow candles which stand on either side of the altar. The explosion, instead of taking place while the church was crowded, as was probably intended, occurred before the people began to arrive for the Good Friday service. The edifice was badly wrecked, and for a time was filled with smoke and flying debris. Two sextons who were in the building were badly burned. The outrage has produced profound and widespread excitement and indignation in this city. No trace of the identity of the person or persons engaged in ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A CHURCH. identity of the person of persons engaged in the conspiracy has yet been found. MOTERS HOUTED BY GENDARMES.

BRUSSELS, April 23.—The strike of the watchmakers at Grammont, in East Finaders, is becoming serious, and re-inforcements have been summoned to sastst the gendarmes to restore order. The strikers harricaded the bridges, and showered stones upon the gendarmes until the latter, becoming exasperated, charged the rioters, and routed them. Several persons were lujured on both sides, and many of the strikers were arrested. the strikers were arrested.

The Clearfield District Miners-"No Surrender" at New York-Switchmen's

Strike Ended. HUNTINGDON, PA., April 23 .- Edward Hughes, president; Daniel Brown, treasurer, and John R. Palsely, of the executive and John R. Palsely, of the executive committee of Federation No. 3, were in town to-day, and were called from here to George's Creek, Md., where they go on official business. The officers of the Federation are still willing to settle the strike by arbitration, and if no satisfactory adjustment with the operators can be made direct, they are satisfied to have Gov. Patison act as arbitrator. Mr. Hugdes says that the relief fund for the Clearfield district miners now amounts to \$20,000 as day.

"No summence."

"NO SCHRENDER." New York, April 23.—The flag floated at he marthead of the company's building today, and one of the officers stated that it was a token of "no surrender." He dealed that there had been any settlement with the car drivers. The cars stopped running at 6:00 p. m. During the day sixty-five cars were run. To-morrow eighty will be run on the Third avenue line and eight on the 125th street line. Possibly some cable cars may be started.

SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE ENDED. CHICAGO, April 23.—The switchmen's strike on the Lake Shore railroad is at an end. An order was issued between 2 and 3 o'clock by Chalrman Stahl, directing the Socieck by Chairman Stani, directing the switchmen to report to the yardmaster in charge of the Forty-third street yard. President John Newell, of the Lake Shore road, just said to a representative of the Associated Press, "We have allowed the old man to go back at their own request, without any stipulation whatever on our part. The eight non-union men roturn to work along with the union men formerly in our em-ploy. The men brought here from other eities will not be put to work in our yards here.

The order for the men to return to work was telegraphed from the general offices of the Lake Shore Company at 2:38 p.m., and within ten minutes the switch engines began to leave the round house and the making up to leave the round house and the making up of traies was at once began. The blockade will be completely ended this afternoon.

THE PANAMA CANAL. Not an Impossibility, but the Present

Regime Not Likely to Achieve Success. NEW YORK, April 23.—Capt. W. B. Sher-wood, who for the past seven months has been in charge of the American dredger, City of New York, on the Calmito section of the Panama canal, arrived this morning

of the Panama canal, arrived this morning from Colon on beard the steamship City of Para. He was interviewed shortly after landing and spoke very freely of the work being done on the canal, and the prospect of its completion within the time set by M. de Lesseps. He is quite pronounced in his condemnation of the management of the French subofficials, and of the manner in which the contracts are let and sublet and relet, so that the responsibility is shifted from one to another until it is impossible to remedy the many evils which exist in the working of the various departments.

which exist in the working of the various departments.

When asked his opinion whether the canal would be inished within the time specified by M. de Lesseps, the Captain said that during his seven months service he had been a careful observer, and had conversed with many persons laterested in the work, and his best judgment was that not only would the canal not be opened to commerce at the time stated by the great French engineer, but that be did not believe the work would ever be done under the present regime. He does not by any means think that the acheme is impossible of success, but he does think that the system now in vogue,

scheme is impossible of success but he does think that the system now in vogue, of reckless expenditure coupled with lack of discipline and general dilatoriness, must be radically changed or the desired call will never be attained.

Miss Morosini Gone to Pasteur. New York, April 23.—Miss Almoda Morosini, the daughter of Jay Gould's body guard, who was blitten by a mad dog the other day, sailed yesterday in the Germanic. Miss Morosini was accompanied by her father, mother, a sister, physician and maid servant. She will go to Paris, where she will he placed under the care of Dr. Pasteur.

THE LABOR INVESTIGATION. Incidents of Yesterday's Examination-Opinions About the President's Mes-

So great was the crowd about the room where the labor investigating committee is taking testimony that it became neces-sary yesterday to exclude the miscellaneous place. A deputy sergeant-at-arms was oned at the door, and only members of gress, witnesses, and representatives of populace. A deputy sergennt-st-arms was stationed at the door, and only members of Congress, witnesses, and representatives of the press were admitted until the jam was over. Frederick Turner, of Pennsylvania, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, was the first witness. He related what he knew of the conference between Messrs. Gould and Powderly in regard to arbitration. It contained nothing new. Then he made some statements in reference to the Knights of Labor as an organization. The average membership of local assemblies was about 100, he said. An assembly could not be engaged with lers than ten members, while some of them had a membership of 3,000. As a body the knights old not move in politics.

Mr. Parker, of the committee, produced a petition officially signed by a large number of assemblies asking Congress to legislate for the free coinage of silver.

The witness said the petition was not promulgated by the national organization; that he had never seen it before, and that there was not a movement in favor or against special legislation by the general organization. Mr. Turner said there were a number of

thet he had never seen it before, and that there was not a movement in favor or against special legislation by the general organization.

Mr. Torner said there were a number of assemblies composed of colored men—in Penasylvania, Virginia, Arkansas, Texus, &c., and two or three hundred assemblies composed of ladies.

"We are trained," said he, "not to ballove in strikes, Strikes occur generally on account of parties refusing to meet each other." "Is the strike over?" inquired Mr. Crain. "I don't think so," replied the witness, "Our people are not at work." The witness, referring to the arbitration bill before Congress, said that he agreed with President Cleveland that there should be a permanent tribunal for arbitration; that it would be better than temporray relitrators selected under excitement, often as they would be under the bill before Congress. He would like to see arbitration made comprisory.

Mr. McDowell, recalled, stated that is his opinion arbitration must be voluntary, and upheld by public opinion. He did not indorse the position on the subject expressed by the President in his message.

Mr. Powderly stated to the committee that Mr. Gould was mistaken in some parts of his testimony on Thursday. He (Mr. Powderly) never told Mr. Gould that he would deprive the striking assemblies Knights of Labor in the acuthwest of their charters for any reason. He had no authority to deprive an assembly of its charter for disobeying his order. Mr. Powderly disavowed all responsibility of the trouble in the southwest. He acted to stop it as much as he could.

Keferring to a remark made on Thursday by Mr. Hopkins as to prominent persons connected with the Knif, fits of Labor having been seen around brokers' offices, most positive demise of all stock apeculation were made by Mesara. Powderly, McDowell, and Mr. Turner.

Mr. Theodore P. Rynder, of Center county, Pa., made an appeal to the committee on behalf of the miners of Feunsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia, that the committee should have its powers enlarged so

e mining regions. The chairman said the committee would,

on its return, ask to have its powers en-larged. He said they were in harmony with the President's message, except that it did not go far enough. There should be some not go far enough. There should be some power in the government to prevent interruption of railroad travel by the quarrels of railroad owners and their employes.

The committee at 1:30 closed its sittings in Washington; and it was arranged that the members should leave this city for St. Louis on Monday morning.

SENATOR RECK'S OFINION.

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Senator Beck is outspoken in praise of the Fresident's message on the labor question. He says if he could have his way he would name Allen G. Thurnan, Joseph E. Me-Donald, and Roscoe Conkings as labor commissioners, and give them \$10,000 a year. Such a commission would command the respect of all parties, and would settle the labor troubles.

The Privileged Lobby to be Investigated In the House yesterday, Mr. Voorbees, of Washington territor, rising to a question of privilege, offered the following resolu-

tion:

Resolved, That the committee on rules be instructed to inquire whether Hon, L. D. M. Swett, or any other ex member of the House who has availed himself of the privilege of admission to the floor, under rule 31, is interested as agent or attorney for any railroad or other corporation, or interested in any claim or bill pending before Congress, and report to the House the result of such inquiry with such recommendations as may be necessary.

the House the result of such inquiry with such recommendations as may be necessary.

It had been an open secret, he said, that ever since the beginning of this Congress a powerful jobby, organized in the interest of various railroad corporations, had infested the capitol, and that the rules of the House had been openly, repeatedly, and notoriously set at defiance by some members of that jobby. He protested against the continuance of that rank and crying abuse.

He did not intend to reflect upon Mr. Swett, but had inserted his name because he personally knew that Mr. Swett was attorney for the Northern Pacific Company. Accepting suggestious made by several members, Mr. Voorbees modified his resolution by omitting the name of Mr. Swett and by providing that the inquiry shall be carried on by a select committee of five members. members.

As so modified the resolution was adopted.

Proceedings of the House Yesterday The House met at 11 o'clock, in continu ance of Thursday's session, and at once went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. For an hour the bill

river and harbor bill. For an hour the bill was considered, and some progress was made, and a few minutes before noon the committee arose and the House adjourned, and Friday's session was opened with prayer by the chaplain.

The President's message on the labor troubles was read, and motions to refer the document gave rise to a short, but interesting discussion. The message was finally referred to the committee on labor with institutions to report upon it on or before the 15th of May.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, in the chair) on the private calendar.

A Senate bill was passed for the relief of Emerson Etheredge and Wm. B. Stokes. The House then at 4:40 took a recess until 7:20.

At the evening session sixty pension bills PENSACOLA, FLA., April 23 .- The sham

battle to-day was a complete success, the advance was repulsed, the batteries taken, and a complete rout followed, brought about by a successful flank movement. The hottest contest culminated in front of the grand stand before the largest attendance during the drill. COLUMNUS, ORIO, April 23.—President Green, of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railway, says in his report that nrrangements have been made between the Chicago and Atlantic, the Kanawha and Ohio, and the Chesapeake and Ohio for a through line from Chicago to Newport

Relative to Virginia Coupous. RICHMOND, April 23.—Four of the larges quor dealers of Hanover county have determined to pay their license tax in coupons. The few meetings so far held in the county to deprecate the use of coupons have not affected their value in the market.

FORT MORROW, VA., April 33,-The school ships Saratogs, Portsmouth, Jamestown arrived in the capes to-day.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

SPICY DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committee on Labor Directed to Report Upon the Document by Will or Otherwise On or Before Saturday,

The President's message upon the labor troubles was read in the House yesterday. whereupon Mr. Springer, of Illinois, moved its reference to the committee on labor, with instructions to that committee to re-

fore 15th of May.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, thought that there was no reason to believe that thecommittee would not set diligently, and it was unusual to instruct committees on such

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, moved to refer the message to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Butterworth's motion was lost—yeas

Mr. Reed, of Maine, regretted that there would be no opportunity to discuss the measage in committee of the whole. The result would have been more speedy and useful legislation, than would be accomplished by its reference to a standing committee. There being thirty minutes debate allowed, under the rules, Mr. Butterworth secured the floor.

The object of his motion to refer the message to the committee of the whole, he add, had been considered by some gentlemen as unwise because it could not be reached at an early day. Every gentleman believed or affected to believe that the message presented a question of vast consequence to the country. It had been his purpose, if his motion had prevailed, to ask unanimous consent to fix an early day for the consideration of this question, with the hope and expectation that it might be fairly considered, not with a view to controlling the elections in November, but with a view to getting at a right solution of the great problem. He wished that the people could read what was passing in the ininis of their assemblied legislators here, and segregate their desire to do what was best for the country from what was regarded as a more expedient to catch votes. He protested in the name of American manhood against any policy that segregated one part of his fellow-citizens and set them apart, as if they had an interest in conflict with the great mass of the people. Who was there that hoped and expected that his children would eat bread except in accord with God's ordinance, "By the sweat of his face?" He had three boys at his hearthstone, one of whom had suffered from the hand of affliction and who would fight the battle of life against fearful odds, and he protested against any legislation, against any resolution, against any erganization that would segregate one of those boys and set him apart as belonging to a peculiar part of the great constituency represented here. Gentlemen here could not elevate labor, God had done that in the beginning. He was tired of this demander of the down

here some days ago that proposed to set the laborers of the country at work; how did the gentleman vote on that? The co-trac-tion of the currency is impoverishing the

tion of the currency is impoverishing the prople to-day.

"Still harping on my daughter," quoted Mr. Butterworth in reply, "If we were discussing infant baptism here the gentleman would stand up and want to have the beptismal basin purchased with standard sliver dollars. [Applause.] In conclusion, Mr. Butterworth said that Congress owed it to itself to take up the

Congress owed it to Haeff to take up the labor question and consider it carefully and then refer the subject to an appropriate committee. If it were referred to a committee now he feared that a measure would be reported representing not the needs of the hour, but the political necessities of the

coming campaign.

Mr. Randall, of Pennaolvania, confessed to a feeling of surprise at the heat with which the gentleman from Ohlo had approached this subject. He desired to direct attention to the fact that the constitution made it the duty of the President, from time to time to communicate to Conversational. made it the duty of the President, from time, to time, to communicate to Congress touch it the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. The President had not ventured a hair beyond that. He was methere with an assault on his motives.

He asked that the message should have due consideration and deliberation and aremody for the troubles conceived it possible and enseted into law. He declared proudly that there was not a word in it that appealed in any particular to any party of

sible and enseted into law. He declared proudly that there was not a word in it that appealed in any particular to any party or any set or any class of men in the United States. On the contrary it appealed to Congress, as a body of American citizens, wishing for the public welfare. [Applause.] Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, was in favor of the motion to commit, with instructions that the message might be calmly considered. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Butterworth) said it could only receive deliberate and calm discussion in the committee of the whole, but what example of calmness had the gentleman himself set. He had not suggested any remedy for the troubles. It was easy to find fault, to carp and criticise, but it required statesmanship and calm deliberation to meet the underlying causes of the general labor troubles.

Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, regretted that the gentleman from Ohio should undertake to bring politics into a discussion of this question. The gentleman had charged the majority of the House with not bringing forward a proposition which would have any practical results on the labor troubles. The troubles the country was suffering from were the result of the powers given by corrupt Congresses to great corporations under the twenty years of Republican administration. It was the watered stock, the unjust charters granted by Congress, against which labor was rebalof Republican administration. It was the watered stock, the unjust charters granted y Congress, against which labor was rebel-ing.

by Congress, against which labor was rebelling.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, said that the arbitration bill had been discussed by the House for four days. Not one word of partlenn bias had been injected into the detaile. It had passed by a four-fifths vote, it had been reported unanimously by a Sensie committee, it had been injected by its journals of the country, and by the intelligence of the country, and it rested with the gentle man from Ohio to take this pretext of injecting portions hiss into the question. The gentleman was so full of partlem bile that he could resist no opportunity of showing it.

bowing it. Mr. Reed, of Maine, expressed his satis-Mr. Read, of Maine, expressed his estisfaction with the vote he had east for the arbitration bill. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall), in undertaking to excuse the President for his message, was the only man who had accused him. Nobody on the Republican side had found any fault with the President, or had even complained of the lateness of his arousing to the subject. The question which was stirring among the people should be deliberately considered by Congress. It might be that Congress could devise a remedy, it might be that the could not; but it was bound to consider the question and hound to consider with regard to something else besides the November elections.

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, was gratified with the President's message, regarding it as a wise and forcible document. The

relations between labor and capital were relations between labor and capital were not as harmonious as they should be, and the message looked toward bringing them in harmony. He did not believe that the proper way to settle the difficulties between labor and capital was to use violence. He believed that arbitration was the batter plan. Congress should recognize that labor bad rights, but also that capital had rights, and it was the duty of Congress to cuitivate harmony and pleasant relations between the twe.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, supported his motion, contending that the committee on

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, supported his motion, contending that the committee on labor was the proper committee to consider the message. He had moved the instructions, because he desired to respond promptly to the recommendations of the President, The wise and thoughtful message of the President should be considered in a proper spirit. He opposed the motion to refer it to the committee of the whole, because it would be buried there.

Mr. Springer's motion was then agreed to.

BASE BALL GAMES.

The Came Here To-Day - Account of the Meeting of the District League-

To-day the Yale College Club will make their first appearance in Washington in a lege boys have been playing remarkably New York and Philadelphia, a close contas new York and Philadelphia, a close contests may be expected. The game will begin promptly at 4:30, and as the visitors have many friends in the city a large crowd will no doubt be in attendance to see the Yale boys do battle with the home citth. The batting order of both nines will be as follows:

lows: Yales-Brenner, c.; Brigham, l. f.; March, lb.; Dann, c. f.; Stewart, 25; Noyes; s. s.; Cross, 3b; Sheppard, r. f.; Heyworth,

s. s.; Cross, 3b; Sheppard, r. f.; Heyworth, P.
Nationals—Hines, c. f.; Carroll, l. f.; Start, lb.; Knowles, 3b.; Crane, r. f.; Gilligan, c.; Gladmon, 3b.; Force, s. s., and Shaw, p.
The District League held a meeting at the National Hotel last evening, and seven clubs were represented—the Riversides withdrawing. A schedule committee was appointed and the season will begin May 10. The initiation fee was reduced to \$5, and the clubs forming the League are Merchants, Pension Office, Government Printing Office, Columbias, Olympics, and Cepitals. The games will be played at Cepital park and Olympics' grounds, in Georgetown. GAMES ELSEWHERE.

At Providence—Providence, 7: Browns, 3. At Savannah—Savannah, 6: Memphis, 5. At Newark, B. J.—Detroit, 7: Newark, 3. At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 13; Pittaburg,

At Philadelphia-Philadelphia, 10; Roch-At New York—Athletic, 14; Metropolitan, 6. Brooklyn, 9; Baltimore, 8, At Richmond, Va.—Boston, 11; Picked Nine, 7.

DEATH OF THISTLE. DEATH OF THISTLE.

LOUISVILLE, Kr., April 23.—Thistle, Mr.
Speths well-known racer, died here to-day
from blood poisoning, caused by a glass
cut on the leg. HOSMER TO ROW AGAINST HANLAN.

Quantic, April 23.—The regata committee has chosen George Hosmer, of Roston, to meet Hanlan for a three mile stull race on Lake St. Joseph, on the 24th of June, for a purse of \$1,500.

THE RECTOR'S SIDE.

Statement by Two Vestrymen of the Ascension Church Troubles,

Mesers, A. S. Pratt and Joseph K. Mcof the Ascension, have issued in pamphlet form a reply to the statement made public some days ago by other members of the same vestry in regard to the causes impelling a request for the resignation of the rector. In shewer, the minority say that the statement will fast of the desired intent. They say that when the present rector came to the parish the contributions for thirteen years prior to 1873 were \$40,025,09, and the total for thirteen years elnce that date are \$280,490.56, the yearly average being \$21,115.35. The compilations for last year were \$20,033.35, the largest reported. The whole number of pewholders on April 7, in whole or part, was 149. In 1873 there were 250 communicants, to 659 in 1885, Reference is made to the Ladies' Association, the relief committee, decoration comform a reply to the statement made public tion, the relief committee, decoration committee, the industrial school, missionary committee, Mothers' Mission, the Women's Sewing Club, committee on church furniture and grounds, St. Mark's Friendly League, the Parish Guild, the Assension De-League, the Parish Guild, the Ascension De-bating Society, the Mission to Deaf Mutes, the Girls' Friendly Society, and St. Peter's Mission Sunday School for Colored Chil-dren, most of which organizations were indren, most of which organizations were insugurated by the present rector, and the
success attending upon them for the purpose of showing the work done by him in
the parish, and in answer to the charge of
"atagnation of parish interests." Under
the title of "Three Typics! Events" the
rector, in a supplement to the statement,
makes full answer to references in regard
to his occupancy of the parsonage, his election as assistant minister, and the Easter
election of 1885, and justifies himself in all
that he did.

THE LIGHT INFANTRY FAIR. To Be Opened Monday Night-The Arrangements Complete.

The Washington Light infantry fair con mittee met last evening at the armory and viewed with satisfaction the piles of bo which fill the center of the armory. Five bundred dollars additional contribution were announced. The opening of the fair, which will take place on Monday night, will be thoroughly Euglish, as is the neat village now built within the armory. The doors will be opened at 7:30 o'clock and at 8 o'clock an English squire, accompanied by his fair ladies, will proceed to deliver a bombastic speech supposed to be characteristic of the eighteenth century, the costumes of the inhabitants of the village being representations of those of the period between 1700 and 1815, the ladies dresses being varicolored and picturesque, ecotch and English fashions will mingle. The traveling patent medicine man, with his cure for all ills, and formerly in the employ of the mikado of Japan; the mighty Han Khan will dispense his wares, while the montebank will be open for business. The white elephant of Burmah will also be ready for the children. On Mouday the ladder will be on head at the armoral deco were appounced. The opening of the fair, ready for the children. On Monday the ladies will be on hand at 'he armory, decorating their shop windows. After to-day the down-town headquarters of the fair will be closed, and all goods will be sent to the armory.

Order of the National Union. Congressional Council of the National Union was organized last evening in the Scottish Rite Hail by gentlemen principally connected with both houses of Congress. The progress of this beneficial order in this The progress of this beneficial order in this city seems almost phenomenal. The following were the officers elected: President, Col. W. H. Crook; vice president, B. G. Pool, M. D.: ex-president, Wilson Vanes: speaker. Harry Borton; secretary, J. W. Cross; financial secretary, Maj. Wm. Oscar Roome; tr.asurer, H. A. Pierce; usher. W. R. Raynolds; sergeant-at-arms, J. C. McGinn; doorkeeper, James I. McConnell; trustees, Maj. Roome, J. C. Donaldson, and A. H. Mowery; representative, Wm. G. Morton; alternate, C. H. Mann.

An Election of Officers. Washington Commandery, No. 1 K. T., at its annual meeting last night elected the following officers: Eminent commander William G. Moore; generalissimo, John H. Olcott; captsin, Gen. Henry K. Simpson; prelate, Daniel McFarlan; sentor warden, Joseph Brummett; junior warden, Harrison Dingman; treasurer, John Keyworth; recorder, Charles Shelse, and warden, D. G.

Dixon. Price of Sugar Further Advanced. BAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 23.—There was another advance of a of a cent in sugar to-day.

"OCTAVIA."

HER STORY OF THE HOME FOR THE WAIFS.

The Newsboys and Children's Aid Society and the Free Evening Schools -Proposed Plan of Operation-The Homeless Children of a Big City.

Those are interests in Washington which are naturally incorporated. The one is a peressry adjunct of the other. The latter was an outgrowth of the former because embodying the purposes and needs of the original endeavor on the part of the society to aid the newsboy.

The Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society

bas a membership of about fifty ladies. Mrs. Darwin R. James, the esteemed wife of the honorable United States representaive from Brooklyn, being its president.



AT B. AND O. DEPOT. Of this board Chief Justice Walte is the chairman, and his heart is in the noble

chairman, and his heart is in the noble work.

The seal of the society is about to be christened by adorning the collection book, which will give friends of the cause a grand oppertunity to measure their appreciation and applause of this humanitarian work. This book need not be the medium of a system of appeal and supplication for the needy; it is rather a providential blessing to the public and an opportunity for the benevolent to show that they have open hands to mate their open hearts. The organization, originally catabilished in the interest of the newsboya, is the outcome of the shully thought of one large heart desiring to send cheer and comfort way down into other souls. Over one year ago missives were sent out to the "paper criera," tinted with the rese color of the dawn of a new day for all needy children of this city. The messenger of welcome reached hundreds of the "little fellows of the street," and more than 500 of them clustered together, happy with the songs and talks, and perhaps happer with the refreshments so bountifully supplied.

At this banquet, where at least there was "flow of soul," a resolve was made, replete with future significance, and in later months may serve for the public the "feast of reason," it was to form an organization for the benefit of the newsboy, to which has been necessarily added a work for all needy children. As it is an established fact that any charitable work undertaken by women surely succeeds, though it may be slowly,

becessarily added a work for all neety children. As it is an established fact that any charitable work undertaken by women surely succeeds, though it may be slowly, it is not needful to explain any of the painfully triumphant steps and results of this labor of love. The work is broadening under the gentle manipulations of the cened-cent women, as it always does, not withstanding paeus' opinions, commissioners' doubts, scarcity of funds, and abundance of told and tears. The outgrowth has resulted in the extatence of a well-established society, whose members are on the qu vive for new channels of need and new methods of access to the same; also the inauguration of an evening school system and day industrial classes; the former directly resulting from the Newsboys' and Childrens' Ald Society, and the latter directly under the patronage of its members.

Donations have been made to the society from its insiphency, and especially since the assured successes of the latter months, which have been fraught with encouragement for the future.

The benevolence of Bou Leland Stanford

which have been fraught with encouraze-ment for the future.

The bensvolence of Hon Leland Stanford and wife, so nobly on the alert to discover the avenues to the needy, has been recently enlisted in this cause, and their example of sending the ladies \$100 might well be omulated, as it has been by some few gentle-men. Others, both men and women of wealth, have added donations. The volwealth, have added donations. The vol-untary pledge of a merchant in the city to contribute \$10 per month to the funds used for needy shildren is an offer which gives the isdies of this society pride, and which its co-workers, as well as members, may heartly wish to see followed by other mer-chants. These donations are nomistalcable signs that this charitable work is one dear to many hearts.

to many hearts.

The Newsboys' Union, whose silver badge

to mony hearts.

The Newsboys' Union, whose silver badge may be seen on many a lapel of these busylees scattered over the city, is not the name of a useless and meaningless society. It was formed by the class after whom it is named; It was the pleasure of several ladies to vist it and to find the society regularly originized, with a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, sergeant of the heme, and doorkeeper, and as well equipped with the needful constitution, bylaws, executive board, and so on. Its membership numbers over 175. The roll is called, and every member is given a badge, which gift is recorded with his name.

This union has a bank account which consists of the receipts of initiation fees and dues; (the former 35 cents, the latter 15 cents per month), and also of such smounts any boy wishes to save and have placed to his credit in the savings bank, the small sum of 10 cents being admitted as the lowest deposit. Be it known that this society has backbone, muscle, and marrow. Their sim is to get their rights and to do right. Honorable manhood is their foundation and motio.

The officers stated that the whole class of newsboys had been alandered because of the misconduct of a few. That they did not want to carry the ills and sins of the lowest class—the little thieves and gamblers; that they wished to become good men, and intended to show that their society would be an honorable one, and that its rules would control and improve the members. The society were put on their honor, and any boy known to violate the rules would be judged by the officers, and suspended or expelled.

Out of a large number present there was not a boy who did not live with his parents, and many of them contribute every cent of their earnings toward reviewishing the house larger, and meeting the household needs the every way.

The society settled their recent demand for what they "termed their rights" with

the home larder, and meeting the household needs in every way.

The society settled their recent demand for what they "termed their rights" with the ciltons "by arbitrat'on," and were very glad to "gain their point" by so poaceable a method. With evident pride the secretary read the terms of a greenent made with the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN and Post. This paper was put into the hands of a leader, who stood, at the above-numed offices Saturday last in the midst of from 500 to 750 newsboys and received the message of good news, which was called "our victory" by the society. The contents of the paper, as made known by the chairman of the executive board and secretary, showed that a decrease of cost price to the boys was balanced in just proportion with an expectation for in just proportion with an expectation for increase of sales. A vote was taken, and every boy stood up to signify his intention and confidence in his own ability to increase the sales of the paper according to agreement.

meat.
Delight was felt over the victory of the great question involving their rights. Round and hearty cheers were given for the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN and Past, and for the peaceable settlement of the serious interests by arbitration. The short addresses of the laddes in attendance were called out. es in attendance were called out invitation of the courteous president and each one was followed by a kindly and subdued applause. A vote of thanks was passed for the addresses made and for the work of their friends, the ladies of the News-



women who set self aside, who sacrifies time and money to serve others, and who resolved to lay the foundation of homorable manbood in the hearts of every little newsboy and needy child in the national capital. This is a great field of labor, but the prophecy of the present inspires the workers to expect much in the future. The forecast of a better condition of the children of the streets is not a shadowy outline, vague and indefinite, it is the beam of sunshine, broad and bright, shed from a morning sun, and cast late many byways and highways. Both workers and sympathizers are led on by great bopes which are already defined and tangible.

So cheer up newsboys and little urchins women who set self aside, who sacrifice

So cheer up newsboys and little urchins of the street. Your day is coming. The old story of the ignorant, unkempt, ragged, and neglected newsboy will be a thing of



FOUND EVERYWHERE.

the past which will be remembered only as a poetical allusion of former days.

When the "newshoys' headquarters" are opened in Washington (the day is not distant), where he may become a reader of the newspapers as well as a trader in them; where he may find books, bath rooms, gymnasiums, games, and such sports as are practicable and useful; where, through a kind of intelligence office system, he may be sought for employment when he is ready to advance from the business of the street to the store and desk, then the newsboy may be congratulated. As the dial of humanity points to the hour when the gentle influences of some one's mother and sister will be cast, like a phalo of protecting and elevating refluement, about the needy child of the street, it may be said the day has arrived in which the newsboy and the strugging misses of It may be said the day has arrived in which the newsboy and the struggling masses of liliterate youths will claim a place among the list of honorable, law-abiding, upright citizens, whose voice and vote and integrity in the distant future of manhood may be depended upon as guided into channels of honor. The out-grown newsboy will recall with reverence that gracious voice and that tender heart of some one's mother or sister whom he would not have disappointd for worlds, because she placed him on his honor, and taught him that he not only possessed it, but that the little world around him were eagerly looking for its

possessed it, but that the little world around him were caperly looking for its development. These boys will not disap-point their benefactors. This ennobling work, its possibilities ab-sorbed and transfused through the channels sorbed and transfused through the channels of humanity, is precisely that which a certain few have mapped out for future accomplishment. Their ranks are increasing. Yet it may be said the barvest is great, the laborers are few, but the needy children will be rescued and taught. While this is a charitable work, the womanly workers need not be suppliants for aid and encouragement. The charity is not theirs, it is the public need, and the public need, and the

agement. The charity is not theirs, it is the public need, and the public may well be grateful that some one hears the bugle call for aid and responds. This is a new public duty in Washington, or the city is lagging behind other cities a this and some other branches of the

enevolences.
It has been said that because Washing ton is not a manufacturing city that such core as proposed and the free evening school are not in demand.

Contrary to this assertion, the fact stand-Contrary to this assertion, the fact stands that here, as elsewhere, supply must equal the demand, and for that reason alone this charity and the free school system in the evening has been originated. It is an argent necessity and an imperious demand. The skeptical citizen needs simply to visit the Newsboys' Union, take a vote on the question, then pass on to the Sumner, Carroll, and Franklin free evening schools, and within two hours the investigator will become convinced not only of the need of this work, but of the pathetic appeal for help which is equivalent to a prayer from the young men and women who are em-

help which is equivalent to a prayer from
the young men and women who are employed all day, and yet pine for the instruction of the evening school. It will seem a
blessing to have found a greed for something else than money. One such evening
will put an end to skepticism.

To see those open fertile minds ready for
the seeds of learning, like so many birds
in the nest, with wide open mouths, ready
for the crumb of bread, assured that theirs
is genuine hunger and that the hunger will
be satisfied, is a sight which will cause the
word to be born with the impulse, I will
help those souls hungry for instruction! A
vote was taken by the ladies visiting the
Newsboys' Union as to their desire to attend evening schools. There was reflecvote was taken by the ladies visiting the Newsboys' Union as to their desire to attend evening schools. There was reflection indicated in the response made by the boys. Out of a large number, forty-six signified that they wished to attend. Several present attended the day schools part of the day, others were too far removed from the school in the morning to cast a vote. While quite a proportion of newsboys attend the evening schools, there is no one school or room devoted to them as a class. It is proposed to open the Henry building for the purpose, transferring to this school the forty boys now attending the industrial classes at Howard University under the patronage of the ladies of the society. The demand for evening schools in this city has been so great, the attendance so regular, the interest so unabated, and the desire for continuance so realously expressed that the present school rooms, the present number of indies, the present fund, the present limit of time is inadequate. This is the expression of a needy class eager for an opportunity to advance. A fair opportunity is a diadem in the hands of any one who knows how to use it. The capabilities of this class are not known until tried. That many elevating ambitions are smothered in the workshops of Washington is very evident from the present cry for free evening schools. Will this city so is very evident from the present cry for free evening schools. Will this city so limit the fund to meet this demand, and so

hoys' Ald Society. Upon the departure of the ladies the president, Cyrus M. Allen, a married newshoy, who has a paper route through certain government departments, accompassed the guests to the door and bade them good night, with hearty thanks in the name of the "boys." Of the order maintained in this society during the evening, it may be said that every boy, with hat in hand, kept his chair, and, obedient to the tap of the gavel, kept commendable order. The evening school, like a remedy for list, like a response to the cry for help. like the union of cause and effect, has been the second step taken by this noble band of instruction during a second step taken by this noble band of instruction during a That scores will ask for an opportunity to advance, to cultivate their womanhood, and ask in vain?

This designed come froms the very classes whom no community can afford to keep in ignorance, toward whom no hearts can afford to be hardened or indifferent. Special schools should be established for free evening instruction. Not less than ten schools should be opened in Washington next year. Such work would call for \$5,000, while there is an appropriation of only \$1,000 for the purpose. This sum falls infinitely below the demand, and excludes many a hungry mind to whom this city owes a delt, and that the crumb of instruction during a few hours after the toil of the day. This work should properly become a new indistry in this city; a new and better use made of the public school buildings, for which the poor and laboring classes pay their quota of tax according to what they possess, but not according to what they possess, but not according to what they get from these same school buildings, which heretofore have stood idle and dark as the lives of the ignorant masses for whose education and elevation they were erected for free instruction. Public instruction is granted those who can attend day schools. In it in the heart of man to deny free instruction for those who labor for their daily bread all day, and merely ask two hours' instruction in the evening after their habor under the day sun has ceased? Doubly do this class sacrifice to gain this instruction. Doubly should they be rewarded by receiving it through liberal municipal douations. Shall this class, as a body, unlimited in numbers, appeal in vain? Can Washington decline what Boston



A NEWSBOY OF ANOTHER CLASS.

proudly glories in? What other cities find to be a cry deserving of hearty response, and beteffing to people and city allke? The actual necessities of this great and humane work are not exorbitant. The school-rooms, unless used for this purpose in the evening, are closed, and it is evident to observers that to this proposition there would not be one dissenting voice if the facts of the case and the demands were known, and the esgerness with which the industrial branches have been pursued by the pupils availing themselves of these practical advantages as furnished by efforts and expense of the ladies.

Like the gas lamp of the streets, which at its base has a Ying of darkness, while a little removed a circle of light, so does the national capital seem. The ignorant masses of the workshops and the street, the yearning young men and women of the desk and counter, are unappeased in their hunger for instruction, while they see from every height the goddess of liberty and the hells of legislation where laws are made for the people, where the rights of the most lowly can demand a hearing. Nowhere is there found to be such opportunities for the geople, where the rights of the most lowly can demand a hearing. Nowhere is there found to be such opportunities for the rapid development of the perceptions as in Washington, for gaining so early in life general information on topics of national import, for the growth of intelligence, refinement of manners, for the balancing of the faculties through constant and useful discussion and information, sided by the contact with the thinkers and law-rakers of congressional circles. Is it to be wondered that those who live within this stimesphere, and yet are unable to devote years to exceed study, ask of the city of their generous benefactors a few hours of instruction to appease ambition and advance their standing? The superior advantages of Washington are felt by the elacated classes; how much more keenily felt, them, by the class deficient in education

Tipy Hands of American Women-The

the ladies of America have good shaped and extraordinary small bands is demonand extraordinary small bands is demonstrated by the French and English manufacturers, who export in large quantitles gloves made in small sizes, made expressly for the American market, and which have no sale in Europe. This market is a good one for foreigners, since ladies are very extravagant with gloves, generally wearing light shades, and discarding them as soon as slightly soiled. The more frugal English and French wear darker colors, and use their gloves very tenderly. Millions of dollars are annually paid as duties on imported gloves. Many New York stores retail gloves exclusively. Harris Bros., of Broadway, are credited with the finest stock in the country. Then comes Messres Brill & Co., who have several stores. The third largest glove unsiness in the United States employs 17 assistants and uses 120 feet of counter. The shelves comprise 250 drawers, each holding 6 dozen pairs of gloves to select from. Such is the glove department of the Paials Royal of this city. Washington ladies must be very extravagant to support such a venture. That it exists can be caularly. must be very extravagant to support such eventure. That it exists can be ocularly lemonstrated.

Consular Beform Bill Amended. The House committee on foreign affairs esterday agreed to report favorably, with a Icw unimportant amendments, Repre-sentative Belmont's consular reform bill. The bill provides for a re-arrangement of the salaries of consular officers, a limita-tion of the invoice and other consular fees and other minor changes in the existing consular system with a view to increasing The House on Friday last assigned a day

for preferred business of the foreign af-fairs committee, and this bill stands first on Appropriating for Foreign Mail Service.

The Senate committee on appropriations yesterday finished consideration of the post-

office appropriation bill, and Senator Plumb will report it on Monday. The only im-portant amendments are the following: \$40,000 is added to the appropriation for increasing the special mail facilities to make a connection with Guba; the Frye amendment in substance is adopted appro-priating \$800,000 for foreign mail service, and the last year's provision that no more than \$40,000 shall be used for the exten-sion of the free delivery service is readopted. sion of the free delivery service is readopted. John Dibble, aged 60 years, a cart driver, met with a painful accident at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was driving his cast along the new reservoir embankment when the cast upont and tumbled down the embankment, a distance of twenty feet. Dibble was caught under the cart, and he was severely injured about the chest and head.

"Who Said Rate?" This is the extraordinary title of an article in our paper of to-day, an article which presents statements so wonderful that we should at once refuse them credence but for

the well-known veracity and other virtues of the author—A. Kaufman.

The Weather.

The Weather,

For Washington and vicinity—Fair weather,
statemary temperature.

Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 00.0°; 7 a.,
m., 20.0°; 1 a. m., 72.0°; 3 p. m., 81.0°; 7
p. m., 77 0°; 11 p. m., 60.0°; mean temperature, 70.0° maximum, 85.0°; minimum, 86.0°; mean fenitye humidity, 61.0°; total precipitation, 00 inches.

TWO POPULAR STATESMEN.

PORTRAITS AND HISTORY OF TWO RE-PUBLICAN LIGHTS.

Hon. Augustus H. Pettibone, "the Protector of the Paople's Interests"-The Medest, Yet Appreciated Work of Hon. Sereno E. Payne.

Everybody who goes up to the House of Representatives, or reads newspapers, knows Representative Augustus H. Pettibone, who epresents the first Tennessee district. Mr. Pettibone has been in the past three Congresses, and his wide experience and keen observation have made him one of the leaders on the Republican side. He is an authority on the leading issues of the day, a thinker. He watches legislation with a



HON. AUGUSTUS H. PETTINONS, sharp and jealous eye, and the people have no better champion of their rights, or pro-tector of national interests than he. In short, Mr. Pettibone is just the kind of man short, Mr. Pettibone is just the kind of man for Congress, and as his constituents are pleased with him, he will no doubt be returned. Mr. Pettibone was born in Ohio in 1835, and practiced law at Milwaukee, Wis. He entiered the federal army at the hresking out of the war as a private, but rose to major of the 17th Wisconsin volunteers. He resumed the practice of law at the close of the war at Greenville, Tenn, and was elected attorney general for the first judicial circuit of Tennessee; was presidential elector for the first congressional district on the Grant and Colfax tlocket in 1868, and was for several years assistant United States district attorney for the eastern district; was elector for the stateeastern district, was elector for the state-at-large on the Hayes Wheeler ticket in 1870, and was then elected to forty-seventh Congress, being re-elected.

Although this is only his second term to Congress, Representative Screno E. Payne,



of the twenty-eventh New York district, is a well-known and popular figure in the House, and is regarded as one of the particularly bright Republican lights. He is a quiet and modest worker, and his constitucnts have the pleasure of knowing that they are well represented. On national questions Mr. Payne is a free and liberal thinker, and nees rare good judgment in voting and speaking on them. Mr. Payne's speech in support of the report of the committee on elections in the Hurd-Romeis case was an able and exhaustive argument, and clections in the Hurd-Romeis case was an able and exhaustive argument, and was highly complimented by his Republican associates. Ho was so acceptable to his side that other Republicans yielded their time to him, rather than interrupt his argument. Mr. Payoe is a native of the state which he represents, having been born at Hamilton in 1843. He was admitted to the bar in 1896, and has since practiced law in Auburn, his home. He was city clerk from 1868 to 1871, and was supervisor for a year. He was district attorney of Cayuga county from 1875 to 1879, and was president of the board of education from 1879 to 1882. He was elected to the forty-eighth Congress, and reelected to the forty-eighth Congress, and reelected to

Base ball! Base ball! Capitol Park, 4:13.

The Navy Department and the New Cruisers. The following statement is made at the

Navy Department: "The refusal of Congress to set aside a day for the consideragrees to set aside a day for the considera-tion of naval affairs was partly based on the alleged slowness of the Navy Depart-ment in beginning the construction of the four vessels already authorized by the act of March 3, 1885. One very important fact was lost sight of in the discussion. The act was lost sight of in the discussion. The act mentioned contained no provision for armament. As the gans and carriages will take about as long to build as the ships themselves. Congress will practically fix an earliest possible date for the actual commissioning of the vessels when it appropriates money for their batteries. In the meantime the department is utilizing the enforced delay by perfecting the hull and engine plans that both may be auccessful. For this delay in getting these ships into the service Congress is wholly responsible—not the Navy Department."

THE EASTER BOOK OF THE YEAR. "The Me-vage of the Bluebird." Price, 75c., at Whita ker's, 1105 Pennsylvania avenue.

The Late William H. Bayns. At a special meeting of the board of di-rectors of the Second Workingmen's Building Association, held last evening at their hall, for the purpose of taking action on the death of their late associate, Wm. H. Bayne, the following resolutions were unanimously

adopted:

Whereas it has pleased the Almhrity to call from our midst our estermed friend surf associate, Wm. H. Bayne; be it Hessied. That we the directors of the Second Workingmen's Building Association, expression hearited sorrow and regret at the disparing of our true friend and housest man, sin the interest of the association.

Hessied: That we deeply sympathiz: with his bereaved family, who have anifered a great and irreparable loss.

Hessied: That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and also that a copy be sent to the family of the decessed.

Thomas Bronnack, President.

JOHN T. LYNCH, Screetary.

THE FAMILY ATLAS, Mo., at Whiteker &-

Nationals vs. Yale College to-days